# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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4 | Gail Holland, 5 | Plaintiff,

Case No.: 2:13-cv-2024-GMN-CWH

**ORDER** 

VS.

HSBC North America,

Defendant.

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Pending before the Court is the case of *Holland v. HSBC North America*, (2:13-cv-2024-GMN-CWH). On September 23, 2014, the Court dismissed Plaintiff Gail Holland's Complaint without prejudice and granted leave to file an Amended Complaint on or before November 3, 2014. (ECF No. 11). However, Plaintiff has since failed to file an Amended Complaint or request an extension of time to do so. For the reasons set forth below, the Court will dismiss Plaintiff's 29 U.S.C. § 1132(c) claim with prejudice.

# I. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

In its prior Order, the Court ruled that Plaintiff failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. (*Id.* at 6:3-11). Despite the Court's granting leave for Plaintiff to support her Complaint with sufficient factual allegations to establish a valid claim for relief, Plaintiff has failed to take any action whatsoever in this case.

The Court is at a loss in cases, such as this one, in which a Plaintiff fails to participate in the judicial process and does not pursue her claims or even request an extension. However, the Court has an obligation to promote justice by allocating judicial resources to cases with ongoing disputes and active parties.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) allows for the dismissal of an action based on a

party's failure to obey an order of the Court.<sup>1</sup> The Ninth Circuit has specifically held that this rule may be applied when a plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint pursuant to a court-ordered deadline. *See, e.g., Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260 (9th Cir. 1992). "In determining whether to dismiss a case for failure to comply with a court order the district court must weigh five factors including: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives." *Id.* at 1260-61 (internal quotations omitted); *see also Thompson v. Housing Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986). The Court will consider each of these factors in turn.

#### 1. Public Interest

The Ninth Circuit has consistently held that "the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation always favors dismissal." *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Yourish v. California Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999). In this case, Plaintiff has not only failed to file an Amended Complaint pursuant to the Court's explicit deadline, but has also failed to request an extension or explain her failure to the Court. Therefore, this factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

## 2. The Court's Need to Manage its Docket

The delays caused by Plaintiff's failure to amend her Complaint have already consumed time and resources that the Court could have devoted to other cases. The Court's resources are best allocated to actions with active parties seeking to resolve their claims under the law. Thus, this factor also weighs in favor of dismissal.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> **Error! Main Document Only.**Though rule 41(b) refers to a defendant's motion for dismissal, the Supreme Court has long held that district courts have the power to dismiss actions *sua sponte* based on a plaintiff's failure to comply with a court order. *See, e.g., Link v. Wabash R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 630-31 (1962).

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### 3. Risk of Prejudice to Defendant

The Ninth Circuit recognizes that the risk of prejudice must be considered with reference to "the plaintiff's reason for defaulting." *Pagtalunan*, 291 F.3d at 642. However in this matter, Plaintiff has not offered any explanation for her failure to comply with the Court's order.

In its prior Order, the Court clearly identified numerous deficiencies in Plaintiff's Complaint that she could attempt to correct in an amended version. (Order 6:3-11, ECF No. 11). Rather than simply revise her Complaint to correct these deficiencies, Plaintiff has taken no action in this case whatsoever.

"Unnecessary delay inherently increases the risk that witnesses' memories will fade and evidence will become stale." *Pagtalunan*, 291 F.3d at 643. Considering Plaintiff's ongoing failure to file an Amended Complaint without offering an explanation, the Court finds that the delay in this matter is unreasonable, and therefore this factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

#### 4. Public Policy Favoring Disposition on the Merits

Public policy and the preferences of this Court hold that legal claims should be resolved on their merits whenever possible. This factor weighs against dismissal.

# 5. Availability of Less Drastic Alternatives

In an attempt to avoid dismissal with prejudice, the Court granted Plaintiff forty days in which to file an Amended Complaint, but warned that failure to file prior to this deadline would result in dismissal of her claim with prejudice. (Order 7:5-6, ECF No. 11). Forty-three days have elapsed since this deadline passed, in which time Plaintiff could have requested an extension or otherwise clarified her position to the Court. Despite the Court's admonishment, Plaintiff has not filed an Amended Complaint or taken any other action in this matter. Therefore the Court has exercised less drastic alternatives without success, and this factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

Accordingly, as four of the Ferdik factors weigh in favor of dismissal, the Court will

dismiss Plaintiff's claim with prejudice. II. **CONCLUSION** IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the claim set forth in Plaintiff Gail Holland's Complaint is **DISMISSED** with prejudice. The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly and close the case. **DATED** this 16th day of December, 2014. Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge United States District Court